

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT, KY., TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1848.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the Presbyterian church. Journal was read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Patterson, Crenshaw, McNary and Brien.

Mr. HOBBS had the unanimous consent of the Senate to report a bill from a select committee, incorporating the 2d Baptist Church in Louisville, which was read and passed.

Mr. HELM, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, called up the unfinished report from that committee, which was a bill for the benefit of the heirs and widow of Wm. R. McKee, dec'd.; read and passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Judiciary committee, a bill for the benefit of the illegitimate children of James Holland, of Caldwell county; read and passed.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the same committee, a bill to amend the penal laws—making the mischief of injury to private or public property a penal offence; read a second time.

High Court of Impeachment.

On motion of Mr. JAMES, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John A. Duff, late Surveyor of Perry county, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The Court being duly opened, the examination of witnesses was continued until 1 o'clock, when a recess was had until 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire evening was consumed in the examination of witnesses. At 5 o'clock the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 14, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Quarles, Grainger, Boulware, Collins, Miller (a remonstrance,) Chilton, Culton, Wilkins and Grubb, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. MOORE—Judiciary—had leave at this time, to report a bill to establish the town of Buena Vista, in Russell county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the Trustee law of the town of London; read and passed.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS—Propositions and Grievances—A Senate bill to run and mark a part of the line between Jefferson and Shelby counties; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to enlarge the limits of the town of Cadiz; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate a Fire Company in the town of Winchester; read and passed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of a bill.

Also, a bill to repeal an act prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Lagrange, &c.; read and passed.

Mr. HAGGARD moved a re-consideration of the vote, by which the bill to continue in force the law incorporating the Louisville and Shepherdsville Turnpike Company was passed.

He advocated the motion to re-consider, at some length.

Mr. T. D. BROWN was in favor of the motion; he thought the bill itself bore the evidence of fraud upon its face, by referring to an act of incorporation passed in 1835.

Mr. BARLOW hoped the motion would prevail, in order that the House could do justice to the people living in that portion of the State.

Mr. HARDY advocated the motion; he thought the bill would be oppressive to the people living in that portion of the State.

Mr. MILLER opposed the motion to re-consider, at length; he did not think the bill fraudulent in its character. The law of 1835 was in the Capitol, and might be seen by all; there were some restrictions to the right to take tolls—the Company were compelled to McAdamsize it within two years, &c.

Mr. GRAINGER read a portion of the bill, and said it had been misapprehended by the gentleman from Cumberland. (Mr. Haggard.) He opposed the re-consideration at some length.

Mr. DOHONEY was in favor of the motion.

Mr. DUNCAN advocated the motion at some length.

Mr. COLLINS said the committee had had a copy of the same bill under consideration and were about to report favorably thereon, when it came from the Senate. He thought the principle involved was an important one, and that was, that a county had no right to make its own roads, &c.

The vote was re-considered, also the vote by which it was ordered to its third reading, and the bill was then committed to a select committee.

Upon the question to commit with instructions to report this afternoon,

Mr. GRAINGER said he was not at all astonished that the gentleman from Cumberland opposed the instructions to report this afternoon. He tells you he is opposed to the bill in any shape or form, and it is easy to see that he does not wish to perfect it, but wants to consign it to the Tombs of the Capulets. He hoped the bill would be referred with the instructions.

A message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills, &c.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the 2d Auditor in reply to the resolution offered by Mr. McReynolds; read, and on motion of Mr. Christopher, 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. COLLINS, Mr. Hardy was added to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. T. D. BROWN, of the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to abolish the militia system and to revise and permanently establish Common Schools in this Commonwealth, reported a substitute for said bill; read.

Mr. WOLFORD moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday next; carried.

Mr. McKINNEY, of the committee on enrollments, made a report.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS, against the petition of sundry citizens of Cumberland county; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of sundry citizens of Fleming county; concurred in.

Also, a bill authorizing the County Court of Mason to sell certain county property, &c.; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the town of Louisa; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Ann H. Cundiff, of Clay county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Price Snyder, of Simpson county; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of sundry citizens of Graves county; concurred in.

Mr. GARNETT—Propositions and Grievances—a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Barren; read and passed.

Also, a bill to repeal the law in relation to private passways in Mercer county; read and passed.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Margaret Anderson; granted.

Mr. CULTON moved to refer the petition to the committee of Ways and Means; carried.

Mr. HOLMES—Privileges and Elections—a bill to establish an additional precinct in the county of Boone; read and passed.

Mr. BERRY—Claims—a bill for the benefit of John W. Hazlerigg; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Rebecca Claypool; read.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Wm. Rowlet of Owen county; read.

Mr. BLANTON made a statement of the facts in the case.

The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill, it was passed 49 to 32.

Orders of the Day.

The motion to re-consider the vote, by which the bill, modifying the law of 1833, made by Mr. WRIGHT on Friday last, came up in order at this time.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew the motion.

Mr. HANSON made a question of order as to the right of the mover to withdraw the motion to re-consider.

The SPEAKER decided that the mover had not such a right, after it had been entered on the Journal by the Clerk.

Mr. FLOYD moved the previous question.

Mr. HANSON raised the question, that a motion for the previous question must be supported by four fifths of the House—it being a constitutional provision, that free debate should be had, and it requiring four fifths to dispense with it.

The SPEAKER decided that any gentleman had the right to move the previous question, and that a majority of the House was sufficient to sustain it, and that it was not the duty of the Chair to decide upon the constitutionality of this question.

Mr. HANSON appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question of order was discussed by Messrs. Hanson, T. D. Brown and Hardy in favor of the appeal, and by Messrs. Floyd, Bowling, Combs and Elliott in support of the Chair.

Mr. HANSON then withdrew the appeal.

Mr. T. D. BROWN renewed it.

One o'clock having arrived, the House took a recess for one hour and a half.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. COMBS had unanimous consent to report a bill to erect a monument to those who have fallen in defence of their country.

The question now being "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. COMBS moved a call of the roll—34 members were absent.

The question now being "shall the main question be now put?" The yeas and nays being called, it was lost 37 to 37.

The question now being on the motion to re-consider the vote by which the bill was passed—

Mr. HARDY had never requested a speech to be published; he never made a speech for home consumption. He proposed to make an examination into the constitutionality of the law as it had been passed on that ground. The Constitution says the Legislature shall have full power to prohibit the importation of slaves for merchandise, &c.; the word full, shows that the power was entirely in the hands of the Legislature. The law could be evaded, and a man could under the pretence of necessity, sell slaves in less than three years which he may import. It had been said that the opposers of this law were to be called Abolitionists; he was not to be frightened from his position by any such imputations. He would repeat any such idea; he was in favor of continuing in force the present relations between master and slave; the right to do it, was guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The passage of this law would be the means of introducing many bad and evil disposed negroes into the State; it resulted from the very nature of the case, for if a man had any negroes at all to sell, he would very naturally sell the worst and evil disposed to be taken away, and keep for his own use, those that were good. What he wished to avoid, was the contaminating of the slaves we now had. He did not desire to see the relation of master and slave cut loose in Kentucky, if it was done he would not remain in the State.

If the United States policy of prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Union is a good policy, is not the policy a good one for Kentucky too? Most assuredly it is. He did not think that the persons bringing slaves into the State, would be the persons that employed them. No man had complained that the drivers of mules, horses, hogs, &c., had brought too much money into the State; and now if you allow them to bring back negroes, it will, as a natural consequence, reduce the amount of money and would result eventually in closeness of money matters. The law was not demanded by poor men; but it will result in much detriment to them. Abolitionists may induce slaves to run away and give them just as much protection in another State, after the passage of this law as they now can. It would admit bad negroes, and in that manner would afford an additional ground upon which Abolitionists would propagate their baneful doctrine. He contended that the emancipation of slaves would be much to their misery and misfortune; they would be cast upon the cold charities of the world, without means of support or protection, and would not, and could not provide for themselves. He would prevent the abuse of slaves and maintain the law as it now is. It would be acting brutally towards the slaves to force them from the land and drive them to Liberia; if a master was disposed to send his slave, and his slave was willing to go to Liberia, that was another matter; but all were not willing to go, and he would not drive them away; he would allow them to remain in their present condition.

He opposed the bill, and advocated the motion at length.

The motion was then lost.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. HUGHES in the Chair, on the bill to fix the ratio and apportion the representation for the next four years.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Smith to strike out Garrard from the 23d Senatorial District.

Mr. SMITH stated that Madison had a voting population of upwards of 2,500; that Garrard had not quite 1,600, that while the district remained as it was, Garrard had but little chance to elect a Senator, and he thought it unjust that she should form part of a district, in which she was not on an equal footing with the rest. He objected to the district on account of the number of voters, it was made to contain. The number was much larger than was required to form a Senatorial District; and he noticed briefly other Senatorial Districts, reported by

the committee showing that injustice had been done, both to Garrard and Madison, in continuing them together. A majority of his constituents desired a change, and he therefore, felt it his duty to advocate their wishes. He advocated his motion at length.

The motion was then lost.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to strike out Marshall and add it to Livingston, thus giving Calloway one.

Mr. JOHNSTON advocated the motion at some length, insisting that such a change would make the representation nearer equal, fair and just. He would not impute any improper motives to the committee; he believed that the bill was reported in this manner from the fact that Marshall and Livingston were divided by the Tennessee river, but such an objection should not influence the matter at all. He felt much interest in this matter, because it involved the rights of his constituents. Calloway expected a separate representation, and she deserved it, for her number of votes was but 167, short of the ratio.

Mr. BOYD was opposed to the motion; neither Calloway or Marshall, were entitled to a separate representation, because they could not draw residuums from any adjoining county. He endeavored to show that the reasoning of the gentleman from Calloway, (Mr. Johnston,) if carried out through the whole State, would deprive the upper portion of the State of their proportionate representation. There was no county from which Calloway could draw a residuum, except Marshall. The increase of Livingston for the last four years, was greater than in either Calloway or Marshall. They had formerly been one county, and had identical interests; they were not divided by any river or any thing but the surveyor's marks.

Mr. JOHNSTON replied to the gentleman from Livingston, (Mr. Boyd,) showing that the vote of Marshall county was but 29 votes less than Livingston, while it was 413 votes less than Calloway, and the adding of Marshall to Livingston, would bring the vote 384 votes nearer the ratio. He believed that Calloway was justly entitled to a separate representative, and he urged the amendment upon justice, and not upon party grounds.

Mr. BOYD replied to the gentleman from Calloway, (Mr. Johnston,) and opposed at some length, the amendment proposed.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Johnston, was then lost; and on motion of

Mr. HAGGARD, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And then the House adjourned.

For the Commonwealth.

WHIG MEETING IN CARTER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Carter county, at the Court House in Grayson, on the 5th day of Feb. 1848, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention, to be convened at Frankfort on the 22d day of February inst.

On motion of George W. Ward, Col. Wm. G. Carter was called to the chair, and Elias P. Davis was appointed secretary.

On motion of John C. McGlossen, George W. Ward, John T. Shepherd, Jack B. Ward, David Devore and Maj. Larkin Dawson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for this meeting, and appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention at Frankfort on the 22d day of this month, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS, it is proposed by the Whigs of Kentucky, to hold a Convention at Frankfort on the 22d day of February inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of this Commonwealth; and whereas, it is desirable that Carter county should be represented in said Convention;

Resolved, by the Whigs of Carter county here assembled, that George W. Ward, Maj. Larkin Dawson, John T. Shepherd, Jackson B. Ward, Thos. Burroughs, Wm. Kibby, George W. Crawford, Gabriel Scott, James Lampton, Thomas J. Hood and Dr. A. J. Lansdowne, be the delegates from this county to said convention, and that they are earnestly requested to attend the deliberations of the Convention, and co-operate with the Whigs then and there assembled.

Resolved, That although we could designate names from amongst the distinguished gentlemen who have been presented to the people to fill these offices; and although the Whigs of this county may have a preference for certain individuals—yet to produce harmony, concert and union, we leave our delegates uninstructed and free, to select the most acceptable names, after consultation, for the important offices to be filled in this Commonwealth, hereby pledging ourselves to the nomination of the Convention a hearty support.

Resolved, That although the Whigs of Carter county are in a minority, that they have always felt, and still feel an ardent attachment for Whig principles, and will bring out their strength at the coming election, and use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees of the Convention.

Resolved, That Capt. L. M. Cox has our thanks for his able defence of Whig principles, in his late arduous canvass for Congress in this district, and carries with him to Mexico the best wishes for his health, and honorable distinction in the service of his country, and the hope of the Whigs of Carter county, that he will be enabled to return in safety to his native soil.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Carter have no fears of the result of the coming election, if all will do their duty as they intend to discharge theirs; that the usual zeal of the Whigs of the State will carry the election by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the boasted prediction of the locofoco party.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to Col. W. G. Carter, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the Kentucky Whig and Frankfort Commonwealth be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, the meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM G. CARTER, Chm.

ELIAS P. DAVIS, Sec'y.

For the Commonwealth.

WHIG MEETING IN EDMONSON.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Edmonson county, holden at the Court House in Brownsville, on Monday, the 7th day of February 1848, it being County Court day, Jesse H. Crump, was called to the Chair, and on motion of W. L. Pointer, V. H. Jones was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a few brief and appropriate remarks by W. L. Pointer; and on motion of Col. M. H. Webb, W. L. Pointer, John D. Otter, G. F. Locke and Stanford Mitchell, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, There is to be holden in the town of Frankfort, on the 22d day of February, 1848, a Whig Convention, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for the office of Governor and Lt. Governor, at the approaching gubernatorial election; therefore,

Resolved, That C. Roberts, W. L. Poynter, Col. M. H. Webb, M. W. Jones, G. F. Locke, W. D. Lucas, Gen. A. Kertley, Stanford Mitchell, V. H. Jones, John D. Otter, J. A. Buford, Wm. Dunn, J. C. Durbin, and such other Whigs as may think proper to attend, be and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent Edmonson county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county, be left free to exercise their own sound discretion in the selection and nomination of the candidates for the office of Governor and Lieut. Governor, from the various distinguished gentlemen spoken of in connexion with said offices.

Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of said Convention, the Hon. Wm. J. Graves, and the Hon. J. L. Helm, as persons eminently qualified to perform and discharge the duties of said offices.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to our Whig brethren throughout the State, that we will most heartily support the nominees of said convention in the coming contest.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Frankfort Commonwealth. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

ISAAC H. CRUMP, Chm.

V. H. JONES, Sec'y.

General Advertisements.

Historical Sketches of Kentucky.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY; embracing its History, Antiquities, Biographical Sketches, and Sketches of Character of between one and two hundred Pioneers, Statesmen, Soldiers, Jurists, Divines, Physicians, &c.; descriptions of the Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. &c. embellished with 40 handsome Wood Engravings. Together with a MAP of the State; by LEWIS COLLINS. This Work has just issued from the press, and is on sale at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office. Jan. 19, 1848.

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM!

Large and elegant assortment of Furniture for sale on good terms.

John M. Boggs & Co.

No. 490, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky. HAVE constantly on hand at their Ware Rooms, a splendid stock of well made FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., which they will sell on as good terms as the same articles can be had in the West. They are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of every thing in their line, and are ready to fill orders promptly, and at small profits. Their present stock consists in part of—Mahogany Dressing Bureaus of all sorts and sizes; Black Walnut Bureaus of all sorts; Mahogany Chairs of all kinds; French Sofas; Tables of the French style; Case Chairs of all descriptions; Bunk Beds of all descriptions; Painted Mahogany Rocking Chairs; Queen Elizabeth Chairs and Tykes for Chairs; Windsor Chairs of all descriptions; Looking Glasses and Mirrors; 1 dozen of the finest Mahogany Chairs in Kentucky; 1 very fine Mahogany Bedstead, at \$100; 1 fine Mahogany Wardrobe, at \$140; 1 fine French Mahogany Wardrobe, Looking Glass Door; 30 set of 72 feet Oak Bedsteads. And many other articles too tedious to mention. JOHN M. BOGGS & CO., No. 490, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky. February 14, 1848.

DOCTOR LLOYD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE

Is Removed

To the opposite side of the Street, the Corner House, lately occupied by MUSELL & CO., near the Post Office. February 14, 1848.

Daily Journal for the Country.

THE extraordinary demand for daily news, to which the Electric Telegraph has given rise, has induced us to publish a cheap edition of the LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL, for the country, to commence on the 7th day of February. It will contain all the latest news of Reading matter, News, Politics, and Price Currents, as well as Steamboat Arrivals, New Advertisements, &c. &c., of the regular edition of the Louisville Daily Journal, and will be forwarded at the low rate of \$3 a year in advance. No application will in any case be attended to unless accompanied with the money. This rule is absolutely necessary to the success of the enterprise. All remittances must be post paid. PRENTICE & WEISSINGER, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21, 1848.

SLAVERY.

AS it relates to the NEGRO, or AFRICAN RACE, examined in the light of circumstances, History and the Holy Scriptures; with an account of the origin of the Black Man's Color, causes of his servitude, and traces of his liberation, as well as ancient as in modern times; with strictures on Abolitionism, by JOSHUA PRIEST. The above work is for sale at the Store of PERCIBSON & MACKLIN, Frankfort, Ky. E. W. GREGORY, Agent for Kentucky. February 10, 1848—401-3rd-st.

Land for Sale.

I HAVE for sale a tract of 230 Acres of good Land, situated on the banks of the Ohio river, and about 10 miles from the town of Owensboro'. There is about 25 acres of improved Land, and a small Dwelling House, Tubacoe Barn, &c. on the tract. Price \$800. Title unquestionable. For further particulars, enquire of the undersigned. GEO. M. GREEN, December 28, 1847.—791-d&w ses



CROP OF 1847.

DIRECT from Philadelphia: each paper bears the label and warranty of DAVID LANDRETH. For sale by WM. M. TODD, Bookseller, No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT. Terms for Cash or on Credit. The above establishment, received and promptly forwarded, by WM. M. TODD, Landreth's only agent for Frankfort & vicinity. February 4, 1848—d<w

Valuable Land for Sale.

IF not sold at private Sale, I will sell the highest bidder, on the 23d day of February next, my tract of LAND, on the North side of the Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike Road, containing over 100 acres, about three miles from Frankfort. The land lies in a good soil; it is well watered by a Spring that never fails; title indisputable. Possession will be given on the day of sale. Terms, one third in hand, the balance in twelve months, with interest. I will also sell at the same time, a tract on the South side of said road, containing over 40 ACRES. This tract I will sell as to soil purchasers. In relation to the Land, enquire of Willis Hartman, County Surveyor, or James Burns, Frankfort, or the subscriber in Lexington, at his Drug Store, on Main Street. LEMUEL SANDERS. January 15, 1848.—707d&w d

THE LATE GENERAL HARRISON'S

Carriage for Sale.

THIS undersigned, as agent for Mrs. Gen. HARRISON offers for sale, the splendid CARRIAGE presented to Gen. H. by the citizens of Baltimore. It is as good as new, never having been used more than ten or a dozen times. Its original cost was \$2,500, and can be purchased for one third of that sum. It can be seen at the Coach Manufactory of Messrs. J. & B. BRUCE, in Cincinnati. The subscriber will accept any one in Cincinnati at any time, who wishes to purchase, if notified by letter, at Cleveland Office, Ham. county, Ohio. WM. H. H. TAYLOR, Agent for Mrs. J. Van Harrison. North Bend, Ohio, January 12, 1848.—737d&w d

JOHN C. HERNON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair Street, 2d door above the Court House. J. C. H. He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and for arrears of pay. April 1, 1844—599-1f

Fencing Nails.

20 REGS 8 and 10 penny Nails for fences; just received by T. TODD & C. RITTENDEN. Jan. 1, 1848.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at T. TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6.

General Advertisements.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Regular Packet.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER ISAAC STELBY, H. CLAXON, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati. The boat will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 10 a. m. Will leave Cincinnati for Frankfort every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 p. m. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday at 10 a. m. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday at 10 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to L. LINDSEY, Agent. January 22, 1848.

REGULAR PACKET.

THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL, J. A. HOLTON, Master, will leave Frankfort, for Louisville, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Louisville, for Frankfort, every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 1, 1846—777-1f

The Steamboat Blue Wing.

HAVING undergone thorough repairs and refitting, will again resume her regular trade on Saturday, 4th September next, as a REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. TOWN, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Monday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. August 31, 1847—777-1f

HARRY L. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 15, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceedings, can be had for four cents per copy.

McCLUNG'S SPEECH, delivered before the Colonization Society, is now ready for delivery at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price \$3 per hundred.

A number of the friends of Gen. Taylor, in Cincinnati have employed Mr. Jones, an artist of that city, to proceed to Baton Rouge, and take a bust of the Old Hero.

We have witnessed with the profoundest regret, a disposition in several quarters, to draw invidious comparisons between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor—to array the friends of one against the friends of the other, by a needless and ill-timed comparison of their respective claims to the confidence and support of the Whigs of Kentucky and the Union, in the approaching Presidential contest. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Clay has been the acknowledged leader of the Whig party. In sunshine and in the dark hour of defeat and adversity, he has been the same steadfast, unyielding and firm advocate of Whig principles. He has ever been ready to fling himself against the breastworks of our adversaries, and almost unaided and alone, to do battle in our cause. He now has, as he has ever had, a strong and firm hold upon the affections of his party. There are thousands who feel that while Mr. Clay lives, we should battle under his banner, in the hope that a glorious victory may finally be won, and that he may receive the just reward of long and faithful public service. As a great statesman, and a daring, manly leader in great political contests, they regard Mr. Clay as having no equal. On the other hand, the friends of Gen. Taylor love the honest hearted and single minded old Captain; they have seen and heard of his great simplicity of heart, and honesty of purpose, and his unflinching devotion to his country. He, too, is a Whig, and his friends know it. They desire to bestow upon him the first office in the gift of his countrymen. They will hear of no other leader than Gen. Taylor. The consequence is, that friends who have stood shoulder to shoulder for years, are estranged. They are arraying themselves under different banners, and there is great danger that the cause of quarrel with the common enemy, may be forgotten, amid the clash of arms in our own camp. The Democrats look upon this unnatural contest with pleasure. Every Whig stricken down, or disabled, is a gain of one to the democracy. They feel that if we divide, they must conquer. They are united as one man. They have no cause of quarrel with each other. Their party stands as a unit—and so it will come into the battle.

Under such a state of case, the question proper to be considered by every true hearted Whig, is, what can be done to preserve the unity and integrity of the Whig party? What course shall be adopted to heal our present wounds, and enable us to go into the contest united? We know of no other plan than the union of the party upon the broad Whig platform—a WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. It is needless to say "there is no necessity for a National Convention." Every prudent and reflecting man will perceive at once, upon a calm survey of the ground, that neither Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clay, nor indeed any other Whig, can be elected without the aid of the great Northern and Eastern States. To talk about the uprising of the people in favor of one man or another, without regard to party, is sheer folly and a waste of words. The people of this Union are divided into two great political parties. Those parties stand arrayed against each other upon great national questions—questions involving high principles of governmental policy—and depend upon it, they will not abandon those principles, and yield up their differences upon those questions of policy. They affect to be guided in their political movements, by a sincere devotion to certain principles, and though it may be true, as is urged in some quarters, that this thing of principle in politics is a humbug, there is something fascinating in the idea—the delusion is so pleasing and full of flattery to the integrity of the human heart, that men are not disposed, without cause, to abandon it. As before stated, the aid of the Northern and Eastern States is essential to the success of the Whig candidate, it matters not who he may be. The Whigs of those States have declared in favor of the nominee of a convention. Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, have also spoken in its favor. The Whig members of Congress, fully apprized of the position of the party, and the prospects of the several aspirants to the Presidency, with great unanimity recommend a convention. With all these lights before us, it would be madness to deny that there will be a convention. That a candidate will be nominated by that convention, is absolutely certain; and that the nominee will receive the support of the Whig party, we do not think admits of a doubt. That two or three States refuse to go into the Convention, will not have the slightest influence upon the action of that body. If, for example, the friends of Gen. Taylor, in Louisiana, shall carry out the spirit of their resolutions, adopted a few days since, and refuse to send delegates to the convention, its only effect will be to weaken Gen. Taylor in convention, to the extent of the vote of Louisiana. The Whigs of Iowa, in a better spirit and with more wisdom, have, though they prefer Taylor, sent their delegates to the convention.

Whether the nominee of that Convention shall be victorious, or not, depends, we verily believe, alone upon the Whigs of the Union. They have power to elect their nominee, if they will be united. Will they throw away the prize they have so long and so nobly battled for, when they have but to reach forth and grasp it? Will they, by fruitless family quarrels,

fix upon the country for another term of four years, the rule of the Progressive Democracy? We cannot believe they will.

We recur to the question, what shall be done? A Whig National Convention having been determined on, there is but one course for the Whigs to pursue. From this day forth, let us look only to that Convention. Let there be no longer discord and division in our ranks. Let all violent and unnecessary discussion of the claims of our respective favorites be foregone; let their merits be discussed calmly, fairly and in a manly spirit; let prudent, discreet and trustworthy delegates be appointed to represent us in the Convention. The Convention will then be so constituted, as to secure, beyond doubt the nomination of the best man, and the one most likely to secure the triumph of the party. Let these things be done, and all will be well.

"FUSION OF PARTIES"—"NO PARTISANISM," &c.—It was predicted months ago, that these new schemes, designed originally to overthrow and destroy all party organization and political distinction, would result in disaster to the Whigs; for while they would adhere to their pledges to the new organization, the Democrats would return to their party, and would act with it upon all suitable and important occasions. The State of Louisiana was among the first to take up this humbug, and for many months the press of that State was teeming with "proceedings" of "large and enthusiastic meetings without distinction of party," at which all manner of patriotic and party-sacrificing resolutions were adopted. In the recent elections by the Legislature of Louisiana—of an United States Senator, a Public Printer and State Treasurer, we have a fair and just illustration of the effect of "No Partisanship." There was, in the Louisiana Legislature, a Whig majority of four on joint ballot; yet the Democratic candidate was elected in every instance! Party was sacrificed; but it was a sacrifice of the Whig Party, for the benefit of the Democrats. There was no yielding up of party, by the Democracy. They clung to their old organization, they were true to their old friends, and we honor and applaud them for it.

The proposition to unite the two parties of this country, to abandon old issues and disregard old associates, is a device of the enemy intended to weaken and distract the Whig party. Such a union is impossible in the very nature of things, unless one party or the other shall abandon its long cherished principles. Are the Whigs prepared to do this? They are not. The Democrats will not, we are sure. There can, therefore, be no such union. We implore the Whigs to beware. Such humbugs, if encouraged, will not only ensure our defeat the present year, but they will, finally, work the destruction of the Whig party, and the Federal Government will be consigned to the keeping of the "Progressive Democracy," for an indefinite period.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, is the title of a new paper, published at Covington, Kentucky, and edited by Wm. Banton, Esq., the first number of which we received on yesterday. THE JOURNAL is thoroughly Whig, is ably edited, and cannot fail to do good service in the Whig cause in the 10th District. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the Editor. He is a vigorous writer and a thorough and unflinching Whig. His paper is neatly printed on a large sheet, and should be well sustained by the Whigs.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, "the proviso man," as the Union calls him, was attacked in a most violent manner in an editorial in the official organ at Washington, on account of the proposition introduced by him a few days since to raise \$5,000,000, annually, by direct taxation, to enable the Government to pay off her war debt, &c. &c. Mr. W. replied to Mr. Ritchie from his place in the House of Representatives in one of the most denunciatory harangues we have ever read. He does not scruple to denounce the venerable Editor, Mr. Buchanan, and the whole tribe, as unworthy their places, and unfit to associate with Mr. Polk. "That last brick," gave the severest lick of all. Mr. W. declared that Gen. Jackson was a judge of men, and had placed on record his estimate of Mr. Ritchie's character. He read from the letters of Judge Brackenridge: "I have often heard him (Jackson) use these emphatic words: 'Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America.' And in one of these letters he uses the following language, which deserves to be engraved in letters of brass: "I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cooke, Whitman and Williams, aided by that infamous press, the Richmond Enquirer. If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer were to approbate my conduct, I should think that in some unguarded moment I had committed some great moral impropriety."

How humiliating to the head of one of the very first families of Virginia, to be thus denounced and vilified on the floor of Congress by a Pennsylvania Crout-eater! Did you ever?

GEN. TAYLOR IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican and New Era, contain a call for a mass meeting in that city, on the 22d inst., of the friends of Gen. Taylor, in order to place him more before the people of Missouri for the Presidency. The Republican in publishing the call says:

"Whatever may be the division of opinion elsewhere, here, and in the entire State of Missouri, there is but one voice, and that is in favor of the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency. This has been seen in the public meetings elsewhere held; it is visible in the sympathy which warms and animates every man, when his name and his deeds are mentioned, and it pervades every class of society. It is wonderful, indeed, how, by no art of his own—but by appeals to popular favor—the honest and brave old man has won upon the public esteem until his name is on all tongues, and the sympathies of the old and young are enlisted in his favor. It is such a testimony to the goodness of heart, the simplicity of character, to the true bravery and the military services of the Patriot, as has not been given to any other individual in the last twenty-five years."

CANADA.—The Montreal Courier, of the 1st, contains an article which commences thus:

Shall we have a separation from the mother country and become a Republic? or shall we join the United States? These are the two questions upon which the country must now decide. Mr. L. Joseph Papineau has declared for a Republic. He has caused one rebellion to obtain it.

The Wisconsin Convention, on the 1st instant, agreed upon a State Constitution, by a vote of 62 to 1, upon the final vote, taken upon the adoption of the Constitution as a whole.

MELANCHOLY.—Mrs. Sharpe the celebrated vocalist, while ascending the ladder from the cabin to the boiler deck of the Steamer FASHION, bound for Louisville, on which she was a passenger, fell over board and was drowned. She had been married but a few days to Mr. KNEASS, an opera singer, and was with her husband when she fell off the boat. The accident occurred while they were ascending the ladder over the wheel house.

For the Commonwealth.

GENTLEMEN:—As some of the members contribute such valuable poetry to your paper, I have chosen to inflict a few lines on you, which, like some others you have received, will be remembered when Milton and Shakespeare are forgotten, but not until then. Here they are:

The expected invitation, which by custom's made a right, The Lever of our Gov'n, on the thirteenth day (at night), I attended as in duty bound, my homage there to pay To him who by Kentucky's wish, holds now the sovereign sway.

I went with one called "F***", a genius bright and rare, As ever graced this breathing world, or any other sphere; To know him, is to like him, and proud am I to say, That his kindness and attention, increase with every day.

When presented to the Gov'n, a tall, dignified old man, He received me with due courtesy, and shook me by the hand; The last line is not rhyme I know, but that's not here or there, 'Tis truth, tho' it be not poetry, so I have naught to fear.

That ceremony over, the scene I turned to view; 'Twas a living panorama, with the faces ever new, As so at least to me they were, like I never did see; The rich, the poor, the high, the low, were mingled up with me.

But to describe the Ladies, their beauty, dress or taste, By me would be impossible, and time but only waste; So I think that their eyes were stars, their teeth like rows of pearls, Their smiles like sunshine after storms, and their Kentucky girls.

An abundance was there of ice cream, of cakes and kisses sweet (Of candy mind) with motto's quaint, that I can't now repeat, Tho' some were taken from Homer, and some from Milton too, From Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Scott, and Yankee Doodle too.

All seemed to be delighted, the young as well as old; The Ladies talked, and laughed, and eat, did any thing but scold; But as it was growing late, I could no longer stay, So got my hat, my coat and cane, and bowed myself away.

A word to those that sent me here, I hope they'll judge me fair, Nor think I'm only capable of "trifling with the air," I'll guard their rights—their interest watch!—aye with a jealous eye!

And always, tho' I may not succeed, be sure I'll always try, But as it now is twelve o'clock, I think I'll go to bed, And hope you'll not deal hardly with the little I have said; I know it is not dignified to raise the laugh or jest, (Yet time there is for all things, and those among the rest.

PHENIX.

For the Commonwealth.

TO THE POETS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

When unfledged poets spread their wings, Parussus' summons to explore; Those gaily heights above mundane things, Confound good sense, in lyric lore.

Old Homer's shade is scandalized, And Pope and Pindar left behind; Good English prose is vandalized, By members of the rhythmic kind.

Oh! Ghost of Milton, heed my prayer, Haunt not those men who murder rhyme, Poets will write, and Statesmen are Adepts in writing metred chime!

Excuse the bard who dares expose The doggerel of those would be great men, Whose poetry most clearly shows, If Pope was right, they'll ne'er be statesmen.

"So vast is art, we find, so narrow wit is, One science only will one genius fit!" I think the people next year, as fit is, Leave them at home to learn poetic wit.

When members grave and sage we see, Turn poets and poets of the press, I fear the consequence will be— I will not say—but you may guess. J. F. W.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! STOUTINGTON & ELIJS.

HAVE made arrangements to receive DAILY, fresh Baltimore OYSTERS, which they will furnish to the citizens at \$2.50 per can, or \$1.25 half can. They expect, from the superior quality of their Oysters, to receive a liberal patronage. February 15, 1848.

FRESH OYSTERS! I REGULARLY received from the packers, in Baltimore by express put up in tin cans hermetically sealed and packed in ice and warranted perfectly fresh and fine, which we are authorized to sell at \$2.50 for whole cans, and \$1.25 for half cans. GRAY & GEORGE, Agents for Baltimore Oyster Company. February 15, 1848.

Notice. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of TODD & CRITTENDEN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Todd & Crittenden, exclusively by the undersigned. HARRY I. TODD, ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN. Feb. 15, 1848.

All persons indebted to the old firm, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts, as it is important that the accounts of the old firm should be speedily closed. Feb. 15, 1848. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BROOKS & BROTHER, GENERAL AGENCY, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of HAWAIIA SALT.

No. 12, EAST COLUMBIA STREET, CINCINNATI. REFER TO—

Rev. S. ROBINSON, LAZ. LINDSEY, JOHN WATSON & Co., Frankfort, Ky. R. A. CLAY of Steamer Grey Eagle. DUDLEY & CARTY, HARPER & McKEE, Lexington, Ky. DUNN & ADAMS, Oregon, Ky. TAYLOR & McGRATH, Harrodsburg. L. RUFFEN, CLIFTON, ATKINSON & Co., Louisville. NOCK & RAWSON, Feb. 15, 1848.—d 11

Hedging! Hedging!! BUSHELS BOPARK or OAK ORANGE SEED, the best article in the world for Hedging, fresh, direct from Texas, for sale at the lowest Cincinnati prices, by the quart or bushel, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. No. 1, Seigert's Row. Feb. 15, 1848.

DAGUERREAN ROOMS. THE subscriber with pleasure acknowledges the liberal patronage received while on his visit to this city last Summer, and feels satisfied that his skill in this Art is so well known, that he need only say that he is again ready to receive Visitors, at the Rooms he formerly occupied, at Mr. MEIER'S, on Main Street, where he would invite citizens and visitors of Frankfort and vicinity to call and see specimens. February 1, 1848. J. A. KIMBALL.

\$5 Reward. LOST in Frankfort, on Friday last, between 10 and 12 o'clock, the money lost was \$20 bill or two \$10 bills, is not known. The finder shall receive the above reward, by returning the money to me at the Commonwealth Office. Feb. 15, 1848. T. J. TODD.

Frankfort Advertisements.

LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest Western prices, to-wit: Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, East's Reports, 8 vols. Equity Pleadings, Digest N. York Reports, 4 vols. on Partnership, U. S. Digest, 3 vols. on Prom. Notes, Daniel's Chy. Practice, 3 vols. on Sales, Hilliard on Real Property, on Bills, Greenleaf on Evidence, on Agency, Fearne on Remouers, on Bailments, Phillips on Insurance, on Conflict of Laws, Pothier on Obligations, on Continuation of Limitations, Clarke on Husband and Wife, Wheaton's American Criminal Law, Phillips on Evidence, 4 vols., Cooper's Justiciary, Tuller's Law of Executors, Smith's Chancery Practice, Tillinghast's Examiners on Eject., Stephen on Pleading, Walker's American Law, Mitford's Pleading. ALSO, A complete set of KENTUCKY REPORTS, (except Hughes and Sneed, which are considered of little value.) January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

Kentucky Statutes. A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be furnished, provided immediate application be made. January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

Gold Pens. A NEW lot of Brown & Hagley's best Gold Pens, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6, 1848.

Mathematical Instruments. Of McCallister's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. (Jan. 6.)

Fashionable Hats. THE most beautiful Mole-skin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the finest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth and Fur CAPS, at Seigert's Row. January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD'S, No. 1, Seigert's Row.

MEDICAL BOOKS. I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of Cyclopaedia Practical Medicine, Guide to Diseases of Children, 4 vols. Duglison's Physiology, Wood's Practice of Medicine, Watson's Med. Dictionary, new work, DeWeese on Females, Wilson's Anatomy, on Children, Churchill on Diseases of Children, Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas, Paracelsus's Wistar, Ferrius's Practice Surgery, on Fever, new edition, Liston and Mutter's do., Ellis's Medical Formulary, Chelius's System of do., Ricord on Venereal, Brodie's Clinical Lectures, Churchill's Midwifery, Brodie on Diseases of Urinary Organs, Cooper on Dislocations and Wilson's Dissection, U. S. Dispensatory, new edition, Fowke's Chemistry, &c. Hope on the Heart, Fowke's Chemistry, &c. Print on the Stomach. All which will be sold low, and respectfully invites the profession to give him a call. January 6, 1848. No. 1, Seigert's Row.

Miscellaneous Books. I HAVE some of the very best Standard Works, which I will sell low, and request the desirous of making valuable additions to their Libraries, to call and look over my stock. January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. A N additional supply of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, of the very best make. Also, Cal. Kid and Coarse Brogans, received a few days since and for sale at W. M. TODD'S. First door below the Mansion House. January 6, 1848.

Negro Man for Sale. A LARGE and sprightly NEGRO MAN FOR SALE, having some knowledge of the use of rough tools and the Steam Engine. Enquire at this Office. January 12, 1848.—797-11w-11f

School Teacher Wanted. PARENTS residing in the neighborhood of Stedman's Mill, wish to employ a SCHOOL TEACHER. Thirty Scholars can be had by a Teacher who can come well recommended, none other need apply. To such an one, however, a liberal price will be given. Apply to E. & S. STEIDMAN, 24 miles from Frankfort, on Elkborn. Feb. 3, 1848.

Blue Lick Water. H. SAMUEL has just received several Barrels of Fresh BLUE LICK WATER. It is for sale at his Tonsorial Institute, opposite the Mansion House. Frankfort, January 28, 1848.—1f

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to issue Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office at St. Clair Street, near the Court House. July 6, 1847.—599-1f

A Comfortable Dwelling for Sale. THE FRAME HOUSE, at present occupied by James T. Judge, situated on Ann, between Mero and Clinton Streets in this place; possession given the first of April. For particulars, enquire of TODD & CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7, 1848.—32-1f

THE EIGHTH SESSION Of Miss H. M. Brown's School, Will commence on Monday, February 7th, 1848. TUITION in the common branches, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$12 00

Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00 French or Latin, 8 00 No reductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payment quarterly. February 2, 1848.

New Arrivals. RECEIVED per Steamer Isaac Shelby this morning, direct from New York (the city), 32 Hhds. prime Sugar, 38 Barrels Molasses, 60 Half do. Sugar House Molasses, 30 do. Sugar House Molasses, 100 Sacks Rio Coffee, 30 do Java do. Country dealers and Farmers would do well to call and examine the above. N. B.—CLOVER SEED always on hand. Feb. 13, 1848. LAZ. LINDSEY.

Wanted to Hire. FOR the rest of the year, two good able bodied NEGRO MEN, well acquainted with the usual routine business of a Farm. None but good hands will be received—and for such, a liberal price will be paid. Application to hire must be made specially to JOHN S. HARVEY, Feb. 12, 1848.—1f LEWIS E. HARVEY.

No. 1 Salmon. 10 KITS, an extra article for family use, just received and for sale by (Feb. 12.) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Plantation Molasses. 12 BBLS., very clean and clear, just received and for sale by (Feb. 12.) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

To the Farmers. THE highest market price given in Groceries, for LARD and new HAMS, by (Feb. 12.) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Axes! Axes!! 1 BOX Collins' best Yankee Pattern: 1 do do Kentucky pattern, extra heavy, just received and for sale by (Feb. 12.) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Taylor's Celebrated Female Bitters, A Certain and Innocent Cure for Suppressed, Painful and Excessive Menstruation, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Barrenness, &c. THESE BITTERS have been used by Dr. Taylor in an extensive practice for twenty-seven years, and have recently been given in many parts of the country to be the most valuable Medicine ever known for restoring female health. Females of every age will find them to be a never failing remedy in all cases of Deranged Menstruation, bringing about regular, easy, and healthy menstrual evacuations. In the critical periods of life, when there is an effort of nature either to set up or arrest the monthly sickness, they are essential to health, warding off Droupies and Consumptions, which are so common to those stages of life. The general health is so improved by their use that Barrenness cannot exist under their influence. The Proprietor of this Medicine is confident in the belief that in every curable case, this Medicine, if fairly tried, will effect a cure; and all who ask is a trial. 177 Hundreds of Certificates, from both Male and Female, can be seen by calling on the Agents. Prepared by S. T. Wilson, Greensburg, Ky., and sold by numerous Agents throughout the country. 177 For sale in Frankfort, Ky., at the Medical Emporium, by the Agent, Price One Dollar per Bottle. February 4, 1848.—d

Louisville Advertisements.

D. TRABUE, RETURNS HIS THANKS TO HIS FRIENDS FOR THEIR LIBERAL PATRONAGE TO THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. AND will now remind them that the Spring Trade will soon be here, and a heavy business is anticipated, as our Merchants will be richly stored with Goods now receiving and on the way. Therefore, he is preparing for better accommodations than ever. All may come that are disposed, and will find Mr. TRABUE, sole proprietor, ready, willing and prepared to give satisfaction. A fire proof STABLE, convenient, is also ready for Horses. Louisville, January 28, 1848.—25-1m

Wallace & Lithgow, 530 Main, and 36 Pearl St., Louisville, Kentucky, MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, SADD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, AND DEALERS IN Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Timman's Machines, Hand Tools, &c. &c. WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices. Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1848.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. G. V. RAYMOND, Manufacturer and Dealer, 81, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. INVITES the attention of Merchants and Consumers to his large and well assorted stock of Hats and Caps, viz: Beaver, Mole-skin, Nutria, Silk, Angola, Russia, Coney, and Wool HATS—with an immense variety of Cloth, Glazed, Silk, Otter, Beaver, Nutria and Musk CAPS, all of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, or against paper. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

H. H. HONORE, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and American HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected assortment of American and English TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, all styles and shapes: Mechanic's Tools, all kinds, Builder's Hardware, Cabinet Maker's Hardware, Farming Utensils of all kinds, Cotton and Wool Cards, Castings, Spades and Shovels, Mill, Pit and Cross Cut Saws, Hand, Nash and Circular Saws, A full assortment of Britannia, and all other articles usually kept in a Hardware Store. All of which I am determined to sell at such prices as will be an inducement for those wishing to purchase for Cash. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

C. B. COOPER, No. 461, Main Street, between 4th and 5th, Louisville, Ky. MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin AND SHEET-IRON, KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of TEA KETTLES, SADD IRONS, BRASS AND COPPER KETTLES, SADD IRONS, BRITANNIA AND JAPAN WARE of all kinds. All of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than at any other house in the city. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

SOMERVILLE & BAXTER, MANUFACTURERS OF Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, AND DEALERS IN COOKING STOVES, CASTINGS, &c. Sign of the GOLDEN STOVE, No. 466, Main Street, near 5th, Louisville, Ky.

ON HAND a constant supply of Improved Premium COOKING STOVES, Fancy Parlor AIR-TIGHT STOVES, 6, 7, and 10 Plate STOVES; COAL STOVES; TEA KETTLES; Enamelled and Plated GRATES; SADD IRONS and COFFEE MILLS. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Edward Holbrook—Manufacturer, No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Ky., OFFERS FOR SALE, 250 BOXES lb. Lump, manufactured from the celebrated Bacon Creek Lead, 150 boxes lb. Lump, manufactured from Missouri Lead, 150 boxes half lb. Lump, manufactured from Missouri Lead, 150 boxes 5umps to lb., 250 boxes 12 lumps to lb., Merchants and Dealers would do well to call and examine his TOBACCO before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied they can be suited. January 1, 1848.

HETH & HALBERT, Corner of Main and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky. Wholesale Grocers, OFFER FOR SALE 380 BAGS Rio Coffee, 120 lbs. prime Sugar, 160 barrels Molasses, 150 " Mackerel. All kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. WE are now receiving and opening a large stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, bought for cash, and selected by one of our firm during the past summer, at the manufacturers in BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD, and are now prepared to offer extra inducements to MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, and BUILDERS, who may favor us by calling and examining our stock and prices, as well as the styles and qualities of our goods. Our stock will be kept full, by regular receipts during the Fall and Winter, from the manufacturers. We have now in Store as follows:

370 gross Table Cutlery, assorted qualities; 1,000 dozen Pocket Cutlery; 100 do Wade & Butler's Razors, very superior; 140 do Rogers & Son's Pocket Cutlery; 127 do Gun Locks, Flint and percussion; 630 do Padlocks; 70 do Carpenters' and Imitation Knobs Locks; 130 do Butcher and Cook Knives; 110 do Shoe Knives; 15 do Butcher's Steels; 90 gross Table and Tea Spoons; 135 dozen Drawing Knives, 9 1/2 inch; 83 do Hand, Panel, and Back Saws; 110 do Scissors and Shears; 1,500 do best Cast Steel Files; 600 do Curry Combs, assorted; 150 pair assorted Steels; 230 sett assorted Fire Irons, some very fine; 70 dozen Sheep Shears; 900 do Wootenbush & Son's fine Cutlery; With a large stock of all other articles usually kept in a Hardware Store, and for sale at the lowest Cash prices. A. B. SEMPLE & BROTHER. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

GEORGE WELBY, No. 582, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, &c. &c. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for Groceries. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Piatt, Bucklin & Co., WHOLESALE CASH COMMISSION SHOE STORE, Opposite A. Gandy & Co's Auction Rooms, South side of Main, between 5th and 6th Streets, Louisville, Kentucky. HAVE now in store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, And will be constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on consignment, which enables them to offer their goods at all times at lowest market rates for Cash. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Cigars!! Cigars!! 50,000 CHOICE Havana Regalia's La Palma, 40,000 " " " Minerva, 30,000 " " " Estrella's, 20,000 " " " Canoe's, 50,000 " " " De Moya's, 30,000 " " " Principles. Old and fine, for sale low at No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, by EDWARD HOLBROOK.

Smoking Tobacco and Pipes. 500 BOXES Smoking Tobacco, 8 oz., 50 Rega Stone Pipes—for sale low, by EDWARD HOLBROOK, Jan. 1, 1848. No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN WATSON, Leather Manufacturer, And Dealer in Coach and Saddlery Hardware, 494, Main Street, near 4th, Louisville, Ky. Also, A general assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Agent for the sale of GOODYEAR'S GUM ELASTIC BETTING and HOSE. Orders solicited and punctually filled. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

hold's best signature, and for sale
January 6. TODD'S BOOKSTORE.